TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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FISHER & M'MURTRIE

ARE NOW OPENING

The largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for FALL & WINTER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, All Wool De Laines, (plain and colored,) Nauvau Plaid, Tanjore Lustre, Figured Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coburgs, Alpaccas, De Barge, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reversables, Single and Double Brocha, Waterloo, Single and Double Wool Gents Traveling Shawls, &c. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS'

AT BEN JACOBS'

CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

$10,000 REWARD!!

MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. *His stock has been* renewed for FALL and WINTER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Such as Over Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.

GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking *out for great bargains.*

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with a splendid assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBT. KING.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859-3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CALF-SKINS AND LININGS,

LASTS AND FINDINGS.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Has just opened his new stock of BOOTS and SHOES for men, women, boys, misses and children. All kinds of styles for Ladies can be found at his store, and the men will not find fault with his stock for their wear.

His old customers and the public generally, will please call and examine his extensive stock.

His stock of Calf-skins, Linings, Lasts and Findings, will please all in the trade.

LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

H. ROMAN!

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!

NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,

Call
at
Roman's
Clothing
Store
for
your
Clothing.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

BELL, GARRETTSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

A general Banking business done. Drafts on Philadelphia, Pittsburg, &c., constantly for sale. Money received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

August 17, 1859.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

DON'T FAIL to see "SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the *largest* and *cheapest* stock of Goods in town.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 28, 1859. NO. 27.

Original Poetry.

"The Dying Boy to his Playmates."

BY PETER DEWALT.

The dews of death were falling fast
On a fair and youthful brow;
His playmates gay, had gathered round—
These words came sad and low:

"Farewell companions, I must die,
A God above has willed it so;
Yet I'll not add one bitter sigh,
For death is not an evil foe.

'Tis not the future that I fear,
But on the past my heart doth dwell;
Those happy hours that we've spent here—
My dear companions, all farewell.

How oft we've joined in noisy play,
Our hearts so wildly beat together,
Dreaming not of a parting day—
Such joys I thought too pure to sever.

How many gay and brightened dreams of life,
Our light and boyish fancies fed;
But the world, *a soul* will not miss in its strife,
Oh, 'tis blest to be of the early dead.

Soon you'll miss me from your band—
This form shall moulder 'neath the sod;
My spirit waits but death's cold hand,
To be wafted to its God.

When I am dead you'll join in glee,
You'll play those games I loved so well;
Yet I'll not ask one thought for me—
To all a long, a last farewell."

He stopped to speak, and faintly smiled,
Then gently fled his breath,
Then chilled his limbs, and closed his eyes,
He calmly slept in death.

'Tis well thus to die in life's sunny bloom,
Ere we know the world has a sigh—
Ere we be tainted by its sins and snares—
How blest 'tis thus to die.

ALEXANDRIA, PA.

A Select Story.

THE BEGGAR---A TRUE STORY.

One cold, windy morning, the last day of December, 1847, a half-naked man knocked timidly at the basement door of a fine substantial mansion in the city of Brooklyn.—Though the weather was bitter even for the season, the young man had no clothing except a pair of ragged cloth pants, and the remains of a flannel shirt, which exposed his muscular chest in many large rents. But in spite of his tattered apparel and evident fatigue, as he leaned heavily upon the railing of the basement stair, a critical observer could not fail to notice a conscious air of dignity, and the marked traces of cultivation and refinement in his pale, haggard countenance.

The door was speedily opened, and disclosed a comfortably furnished room, with its glowing grate of anthracite; before which was placed a luxuriantly furnished breakfast table. A fashionably attired young man in brocade dressing gown and velvet slippers, was reclining in a soft *fauteuil*, busily reading the morning papers. The beautiful young wife had lingered at the table, giving to the servant in waiting, her orders for the household matters of the day, when the timid rap at the door attracted her attention. She commanded it to be opened; but the young master of the house replied that it was quite useless—being no one but some thievish beggar; but the door was already opened, and the sympathies of Mrs. Maywood enlisted at once.

"Come in to the fire," cried the young wife, impulsively, "before you perish."

The mendicant without exhibiting any surprise at such unusual treatment of a street beggar, slowly entered the room, manifested a painful weakness at every step. On his entrance Mr. Maywood, with a displeased air, gathered up his papers and left the apartment. The compassionate lady unwisely placed the half-frozen man near the fire, while she prepared a bowl of fragrant coffee—which with abundant food, was placed before him. But noticing the abrupt departure of her husband, Mrs. Maywood, with a clouded countenance, left the room, whispering to the servant to remain until the stranger should leave.

She then ran hastily up the richly mounted staircase, and paused before the entrance of a small laboratory and medical library, and accupied solely by her husband, who was a physician and practical chemist. She opened the door and entered the room. Mr. Maywood was setting at a small table, with his head resting on his hands, apparently in deep thought.

"Edward," said the young wife, gently touching his arm, "I fear I have displeased you; but the man looked wretched, I could not bear to drive him away," and her sweet voice trembled as she added—"You know I take sacrament to-day."

"Dear Mary," replied the really fond husband, "I appreciate your motives. I know it is pure goodness of heart which leads you to disobey me, but still I must insist upon my former commands—that no beggar shall ever be permitted to enter the house. It is for your safety that I insist upon it. How deeply you might be imposed upon in my frequent absences from home I shudder to think.—The man that is now below may be but a burglar in disguise, and already in your absence taking impressions in wax of the different key-holes in the room so as to enter some night at his leisure. Your limited experience of city life, makes it difficult for you to credit so much depravity. It is no charity to give to street beggars, it only encourages vice, dearest."

At this moment the servant rapped violently at the door, crying out that the beggar was dying.

"Come, Edward, your skill can save him, I know," said his wife, hastening from the room.

The doctor did not refuse this appeal to his professional vanity, for he immediately followed her flying footsteps as they descended to the basement. They found the mendicant lying pale and unconscious upon the carpet, where he had slipped in his weakness from the chair where Mrs. Maywood had seated him.

"He is a handsome fellow," muttered the doctor as he bent over him to ascertain the state of his pulse.

And he might well say so. The glossy locks of raven hair had fallen away from a broad white forehead; his closed eyelids were bordered by long raven lashes which lay like a silken fringe upon his pale bronzed cheeks, while a delicate acquiline nose, and a square massive chin displayed a model of manly beauty.

"Is he dead?" asked the young wife seriously.

"Oh, no, 'tis only a fainting fit, induced by the sudden change of the temperature, and perhaps the first stage of starvation," replied the doctor sympathising. He had forgotten for the moment his cold maxims of prudence, and added, "he must be carried to a room without fire, and placed in a comfortable bed."

The coachman was called in to assist in lifting the athletic stranger, who was soon carried to a room, where the doctor administered with his own hands, strong doses of port wine with sangaree. The young man soon became partially conscious, but all conversation was forbade him, and he sank quietly to sleep.

"He is doing well; let him rest as long as he can; should he awake in our absence, give him beef and tea and toast *ad libitum*," said the doctor professional, as he left the room.

In less than an hour afterwards, Dr. Maywood and his wife entered the gorgeous church of the most Holy Trinity.

Amid the hundreds of fair dames that enter its fair portals, dressed with all the taste and magnificence that abundant wealth could procure, not one rivalled in grace and beauty the orphan bride of the rich physician. Her tall graceful figure was robed in violet silk, that only heightened by contrast her large azure eyes, bright with the lustre of youth and happiness; yet there was a touch of tender piety in their drooping lids that won the confidence of every beholder.—The snowy ermine matilla, which protected her from the piercing wind, rivalled, but could not surpass, the delicate purity of her complexion. Many admiring eyes followed the faultless figure of Mrs. Maywood, as she moved with unconscious grace up the central aisle of the church, but none with more heartfelt devotion than the young, wayward but generous man, who had recently wed her in spite of her poverty and the sneers of his aristocratic acquaintances.

The stately organ had pealed its last rich notes, which were faintly echoing in the distant arches, when a stranger of venerable aspect, who had previously taken part in the services of the altar, rose and announced his text, the oft quoted, but seldom applied words of the apostle, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

Dr. Maywood felt his forehead flushed painfully; it appeared to him for the moment that the preacher must have known his want of charity towards the stanger, and wished to give him a public lesson; but he soon saw from the tenor of his remarks, that his own guilty conscience made the application in his particular case. I have no space nor power to give any synopsis of the sermon; but that it, combined with the incident of the morning, effected a happy resolution in the mind of at least one of its hearers; so much so, that on the return of Dr. Maywood from church, he repaired at once to the room of the mendicant to offer such medicines as he might stand in need of. But the young man seemed to be much refreshed by rest and nutritious food, and commenced gracefully thanking his host for the kind attention he had received, which, without a doubt, had saved his life. But I will recompense you well, for, thank God, I am not the beggar that I seem. I was shipwrecked on Friday night, on the Ocean Wave, on my return from India. My name was doubtless among the list of the lost—for I escaped from the waves by a miracle. I attempted to make my way to New York, where I have ample funds in bank awaiting my orders, but I must have perished from cold and hunger had it not been for you and your wife's provident charity. I was repulsed from every door as an imposter, and could get neither food nor rest. To be an exile from ones native land for ten years, and then, after escaping from the perils of the ocean, to die of hunger in the streets of a christian city, I felt was truly a bitter fate.

"My name is Arthur Willett," added the stranger.

"Why that is my wife's family name.—She will be pleased at her agency in your recovery."

"Of what State is she a native?" asked Arthur Willett, eagerly.

"I married her in the town of B———, where she was born."

At this moment, Mrs. Maywood entered the room, surprised at the long absence of her husband.

Arthur Willett gazed on her with a look of wild surprise, murmering:

"It cannot be—it cannot be. I am delirious in thinking so."

Mrs. Maywood gazed with little less astonishment.

"What painful mystery is this?" cried Dr. Maywood excitedly, addessing his wife, who had then become conscious of the singularity of her conduct.

"Oh, no mystery," she replied sighing deeply, "only this stranger is the image of my long lost brother, Arthur." And Mrs. Maywood, overcome with emotion, turned to leave the room.

"Stay one moment," pleaded the stranger, drawing a small mourning ring from his finger, and holding it up, asked her if she recognized that relic.

"It is my father's grey hair, and you are—"

"His son, Arthur Willett, and your brother."

Mary Willett Maywood fell upon the mendicant's breast, weeping tears of sweetest joy and thanksgiving.

Dr. Maywood retired from the room, and left sister and brother alone in that sacred hour of re-union, saying to himself:

"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

Do You Want a Boy, Sir?

"Do you want a boy, sir?" said George, a little urchin scarcely eight years old, to a spruce looking clerk in a large store.

"Want a boy! Why who wants to be hired?" asked the clerk, looking with a puzzled glance at the little applicant.

"I do, sir," replied George.

"Look here, gentlemen," cried the young man, speaking to his fellow clerks, "here is a regular Goliah seeking work! Wants to be a porter, I s'pose. Look at him! Aint he a strapper?"

The clerks gathered in great glee about poor George, who stood full of earnest purpose before them, and was, therefore, unconscious of any reason why he should be made an object of sport.

"What can you do?" asked one.

"You can post books, of course?" said another.

"Carry a bale of goods on your shoulder, eh?" cried a third.

"Hush, young gentlemen," said the elderly book-keeper at the desk, after viewing George through his spectacles. "Hush! Don't make sport of the child. Let me talk to him."—Then, speaking to George in kindly tones, he said, "You are too young to be hired, my child. Who sent you here?"

"I came myself, sir. My father and mother are gone to Heaven. My aunt is poor, and I want to earn something to help her. I am very strong, sir, and will work very hard.—Won't you please to hire me?"

This simple story, told in a way that showed how earnestly the boy was, not only checked the sport of the spruce clerks, but brought tears to their eyes. They looked on the delicate child before them with admiration and respect, and one of them placing a quarter dollar on the desk, asked the rest to follow his example. They did so. He took the money and offered it to George, saying:

"You are too small to be of any use here, my good boy. But take the money, and when you have grown a bit, perhaps we may find something for you to do."

George looked at the money without offering to touch it.

"Why don't you take the money?" asked the clerk.

"If you please, sir," I am not a beggar," said George; "I only want to earn something to pay my aunt for keeping me."

"You are a noble little fellow," said the senior clerk. "We give you the money not because we think you a beggar, but because we like your spirit. Such a boy as you will never be a beggar. Take the change, my boy, and may God give you and your aunt better days."

George now took the money, put it carefully into his little pocket, and left the store. His aunt, needy as she was, could not help laughing when he told his story, and the chiding she gave him for going in search of work without her council, was not very severe, you may feel assured.

I like George's spirit in this affair. It was the spirit that makes poor boys grow into useful and successful men. It made George do this, for in after years that little boy became a noted artist, whose praise was spoken by many tongues. All children should cherish a desire to do all they can for themselves, and to support themselves by their own labor as early as possible. Those who lean on father and mother for everything will find it hard work to get along by-and-by, as they may have to do when their parents die.—While those who early learn to rely upon themselves will have little difficulty in earning their own living. Learn, therefore, my children to help yourselves—always minding to do so under the advice and with the consent of your parents or guardians.

How Sut Lovengood Dosed His Dog.

When I were a boy, my legs not longer than John Wentworth's, dad fotched home a worthless, mangy, flee-bitten, gray old fox houn', good for nothin' but to swallow whot orter lined the bowels of us brats. Well, I naturall took a distaste, and had a sort o' hankerin' after hurtin' his feeling an' discumfortin' ov him every time dad's back were turned. This sorter kept a big skeer before his eyes, and a orful yell ready to pour out, the first motion he seed me make. So he learned to swallow things as he run, and allers kept his legs well under him, fur he didn't never know how soon he mought want to use em' in totin' his carcass beyond the reach of a flyin' rock. He knowed the whiz ov a rock in moshun well, an' he never stopped to see who flung it, but jist left his head fly open to gin a howl room to cum, and set his legs gwine the way his nose was pintin'. He'd shy round every rock he seen in the road, for he looked upon it as a calamity to cum arter him some day. I tell you, Gregory, that runnin' am the greatest invenshun on earth when used keerfully. Whar'd I a been by this time, ef I hadn't relied on these legs?—D'ye see 'em! Don't they remind you of compusses made on purpose to divide a mile into quarters? They'll do.

Well, one day I tuck a pig's bladder, nigh unto the size of a duck's aig, and filled it full ov powder, and corked it with a piece of punk, rolled it up in a thin skulp of meat, and sot the punk afire and flung it at him.—He swallowed it in a jerk, and then sot to getting away for doing it. I heard a noise like bustin' somethin', and his tail lit top ov my hat. His head were away down the hill, and had tuck death hold onter a root. His fore legs were fifty feet up the road makin' moshuns, and his hind ones a straddil ov the the fence. As to the dog himself, as a dog I never seed him again.

Well, dad flung five or six hundred under my shirt with the dried skin ov a bull's tail, and gin me the remainder next day with a waggin whip what he borrowed from a feller while he was watterin, his horses; the wagginer got sorry for me, and hollowed to me to turn my beggin' and squallin' into fustrate running, which I immediately did, and the last lick missed me about ten feet.

Love of Occupation.

The great difference which we perceive in the success of people depends almost entirely upon the earnestness with which they pursue their industrial callings. And that earnestness depends again upon the love for and the engrossment by the pursuit in which they are engaged. It is a bad sign when a man is forever lamenting the difficulties of his avocation, and wishing he were in any other business than that which, for the time being, demands his attention.

Those who expect to find any pursuit which is free from difficulties, are grossly mistaken. Every occupation, prosecuted to success, involves the overcoming of many obstacles, and the surmounting of many impediments.—When we fancy that our particular business possesses all the discouragements, and that the avocations of others are all pleasant and easy, we only exhibit the narrowness of our minds and the feebleness of our observation.

We observe the mechanic working with great ease in his department of handicraft, and most rapidly producing the most beautiful forms from the rudest material. His work looks easy. But who does not know that year after year of severe application and practise were requisite to prepare for such *speedy and beautiful execution?* The lawyer addresses a jury upon a vast collection of facts, and, with surpassing eloquence, strips the sophistries away which have been artfully woven by the opposite counsel. Everybody admires the skill with which this is done, and those who have not made the attempt, think it easy to imitate it. But, let them try, and they would discover that years of close study and much logical culture were necessary in order that the effect might be produced.

So it is in every occupation. Ease, skill, and grace in labor come only from repeated struggles, and after many failures. We feel the difficulties in our own pursuits, but, in the pursuits of others, we only witness the dexterity which the operator manifests.

Hence we misjudge and magnify the vexations and difficulties of our own avocations. But, whenever we get into this state of mind, we may be sure that we are leaving the path which leads to the goal of success. It shows that we do not love our occupation, that we are not sufficiently engrossed by it to deserve or command success.

To the young, a love of the pursuit in which you are engaged is invaluable. The moment they possess this, every obstacle diminishes in magnitude and power, until it becomes a pleasure to attack and overcome them. But, when young men go through their daily tasks simply because they feel *they must execute them, their avocation* becomes dull and tedious, and they do not properly perform their tasks. A boy in a store, who does just as much as he is told to do, and not even that when he can shirk part of it, will never make a good business man.—He never satisfies his employers, never gets half the wages that he might, and, by his dilatory and shiftless method of doing his work, makes his task twice as arduous as it would otherwise be.

So it is with the man who is prosecuting business on his own account. If he defers it to his pleasures or recreations, his business becomes annoying and tiresome. He loses customers and grows careless. As his business decreases he becomes more and more disaffected, and finally, retires a bankrupt and in disgust with his avocation. There is no remedy for this state of things but the cultivation of a taste, amounting to a passion, for the occupation which we pursue for a livelihood.

An Historical Retrospect.

Organization of Congress.—Within the last twenty years there have been *three* instances of a long delay in the organization of the House of Representatives at Washington.—The Cincinnati Inquirer recalls the facts in the following sketch:

In 1839 and '40, toward the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the House, which met early in December, did not succeed in choosing a Speaker until about the first of January. The choice then fell on Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, now a United States Senator from Virginia, but then serving in the House of Representatives. It was his first session, and he was entirely unknown to the country.—He was a Southern State-rights whig, and was elected by the whigs and democratic friends of Mr. Calhoun. Before the session was over Mr. Hunter joined the democratic party, and supported Mr. Van Buren for President in the memorable 'hard cider' contest of 1840.

Again, in 1849 and '50 there was a long delay in the organization. The candidates for Speaker were R. C. Winthrop, whig, of Massachusetts, and Howell Cobb, dem. of Ga., now Secretary of the Treasury. After balloting for three weeks it was found impossible to elect by a majority, so a rule was adopted delaring that the person who had the highest number of votes should be elected whether it was a majority of the whole number of votes cast or not. Under this rule Mr. Cobb, democrat, of Georgia, was elected.—But *the most remarkable instance of delay* was in 1855-1856. The House of Representatives which convened in December, 1855, did not succeed in electing a Speaker until February, 1856, a period of eleven or twelve weeks. Mr. Banks, republican, of Massachusetts, was then elected under the plurality rule, similar to that adopted in 1850. He received one hundred and three votes to one hundred cast for Wm. Aiken, democrat, of South Carolina. With these exceptions, we believe, that there is no instance in our congressional history where the house failed to organize the first week of the session.

The Speaker is a very important political officer, is worth contending for. He has the appointment of all the committees of the House, and, under the rules of Parliamentary law in regard to the dispatch of business, can, by his decisions, make a most potent influence in determining the character of the legislation of the country.

☞ Some men are as covetous as if they were to live forever; and others as profuse as if they were to die the next moment.

A Bull on the Track.

Not long ago an eye-witness of the circumstance related a fight, or rather a conflict between a Central Engine and a short-tailed, stiff-necked little bull belonging to a farmer living near the line. One very fine morning as the locomotive was traveling down the country at a speed considerably faster than a snail or a six ox team, the engineer "looked up the road and saw the dust arising."—Nearing the point, he discovered a live animal in the midst of it, pawing and snorting in a manner which showed that his bump of combattiveness was largely developed. The whistle instantly admonished him, in anything but a whispering tone, that he was trespassing upon private rights, and that his presence was demanded away from there.—But the bovine specimen of flesh answered the admonition with a blast which, if uttered at the same time, would have drowned the scream of the locomotive, and which announced that the ventor considered himself master of the position, or MacGregor on his native heath. To go round was not in the nature of the engine, and to get out of the way not in the nature of the bull. This made up a distinct issue between the parties. As the engine rapidly neared, and the short-tailed party squared himself, and when within a few feet of each other, a mutual lunge was made, which resulted in a little more "har," hide and blood being distributed around there—and in quicker time—than you ever saw on market morning in a butcher's lot.—It is needless to say that the engine, like the French at Solferino, remained master of the ground. An Irish brakesman closed the serio-comedy by remaking to the defunct bovine carcass, "y've pluck, but d——n yer judgment."

PERSONAL CHARACTER OF IRVING.—The character of Mr. Irving was cherished with such admiration and delight in the hearts of his countrymen, that a cold analysis of its qualities, almost upon his departure, would be no less impertinent than superfluous.—The language of fond eulogium has been lavished in his praise. Our most eminent writers have loved to make his virtues the theme of cordial panegyric. In truth, the sympathy which he called forth by the sweetness and kindness of his heart was not surpassed by the homage which was freely paid to the splendid endowments of his intellect.

It was the man, more than the author, in Washington Irving, which commanded such reverence and love, from neighbor and friend. With his innate turn for humor, he combined a tender appreciation of every form of loveliness and worth. His inimitable satire was never malignant, but even its most spicy manifestations, always preserved a genial element. His lambent sarcasms won admiration, not by their bitterness, but by their brilliancy. He had such a genuine love of nature as to make affectation with him impossible. It is as a sincere, generous, large-hearted, and healthy-minded man that he will be remembered with lingering affection, even if the lovers of literature could ever forget the debt which they owe to the productions of his rare and beautiful genius.

☞ We never knew until we read the sermon of Elder Middlemas, one of the saints of Mormondom, delivered recently to his disciples at Salt Lake City, that they had a printing office, editors and reporters, in Heaven. He concludes his sermon thus:

"They eat and drink and sleep in Heaven. Earth is emphatically a miniature of Heaven. I believe they have a printing office in Heaven, and electric telegraphs, and short hand reporters. Why not? Are they not greater than we are on earth? I believe there is a channel of communication extending from my mouth to the home of the angels, and probably an angel at the telegraph office in Heaven is now waiting for the news from here, and as soon as he gets it he will take it right to the hand of the printers and they will set it up in type and print it in newspapers, and then boys or men will jump on horses and ride around, giving the inhabitants of Heaven the latest news concerning the kingdom of God on earth. There are more than two reporters here, more than brother Long and brother Watt; I believe there is a reporter here from Heaven to find out who is speaking, what he is speaking about, and everything else of interest. He sends the items as fast as he gets them, right up to Heaven, and there they are printed."

A HAY FIELD ANECDOTE.—An old gentleman who was always bragging how folks used to work in his young days, one time challenged his two sons to pitch on a load of hay as fast as he could load it.

The challenge was accepted and the hay wagon driven round, and the trial commenced. For some time the old man held his own very creditable, calling out, tauntingly, "More hay! more hay!"

Thicker and faster it came. The old man was nearly covered, still he kept crying, "More hay! more hay!" until struggling to keep on the top of the disordered and ill-arranged heap, it began first to roll, then to slide, and at last off it went from the wagon, and the old man with it.

"What are you down here for?" cried the boys.

"I came down after hay!" answered the old man, stoutly.

Which was the fact. He had come down after the wagon load, which had to be pitched on again rather more deliberately.

☞ A drunken man entered a Sunday school when the superintendent was questioning the scholars, and quietly watched the proceedings. At first the teacher paid no attention to the "intruder." But presently, being disturbed by frequent repetition of "hic-cough," in which cabalistic expression the stranger frequently indulged, the good parson demanded in a severe tone: "Sir, do you know where you are?" "Yes, sir, was the prompt answer, "I am in a state of sin and depravity. Ask me another (hic) hard question!"

☞ An Arkansas candidate for Congress sets forth his qualifications for office in the following language:

"Gentlemen, if I am elected so this office, I will represent my constituents as the sea represents the earth, or as night contrasts with day. I will unrivet all human society, clean all its parts, and screw it together again. I will correct all abuses, purge out all corruption, and go through the enemies of our party like a rat through a new cheese." He was elected.

☞ "My son, haven't I told you three times to go and shut that gate?" said a father to a three year old. "Yes," said Young America, "and haven't I told you three times that I wouldn't do it. You must be stupid."

☞ Wherever there is authority, there is a natural inclinanion to disobedience. It was so with our first parents, and it has ever been so with all their decendants.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 28, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the election of a State Delegate and Conferees to select a Senatorial Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, be postponed until the first week of January Court next, and that this Convention adjourn to meet again at that time, and that the Chairman issue a call for the same at the proper time.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, passed by the Democratic County Convention in August last, the Delegates composing said Convention, are requested to reassemble at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on the evening of the *second Wednesday of January next*, for the purpose of transacting the business therein set forth, and any other business that may be deemed necessary.

D. HOUTZ, *Chairman.*

The Post Office Organ Clique.

We shall not insult our readers by replying to the mean, low, and self-debasing insinuations and assertions which are aimed at us through the columns of the Post Office organ, further than to say that from the beginning to the end of all that the scribblers for that filthy sheet have said reflecting upon our political, as well as our moral character, there is not the shadow of truth, and they know it. But they make an insinuation in their last paper which is plain enough to be understood by us, as an assertion that we were of the number who resisted the election of George W. Speer. This assertion we cannot permit to be made without giving it the attention it deserves. We deny that we influenced one solitary vote against Gen. Speer, unless it was done by our inability to give one or two personal friends *positive* assurances that we would be fairly dealt with should the General be successful. We had no other assurances than the General's word, which was sufficient for us then, but may not have been for others. But we are inclined to believe *now*, (if the *conduct* of the General's *interested friends* toward us since the election is to be taken as exhibiting what *his* would have been had he been successful,) that we would have been justified in not only withholding our vote from him, but in opposing him in our columns, and with all voters personally, whom we might have influenced. We would gladly avoid bringing the General again before the public, but the folly of those who are nearer to him than we are, compells us, in self-defence, to do so. How and by whom was Gen. Speer defeated? We hope he has not forgotten the caution we gave him. His own assertions, and the assertions of those who are now weekly disgracing the Democratic party by their falsehoods and blackguardism put in circulation through Colon's filthy sheet, *defeated him*. Bruce Petriken, a *thing* despised by all Democrats having any respect for their party, electioneered *against* Speer, by stating confidentially to those he thought he could influence, that *he* was to be his (Speer's) lawyer, if elected. When the General was informed of what Bruce had said, he made his case no better, by asserting positively, that *his brother, R. Milton*, not then of age nor admitted to practice, was to be his *lawyer!* The best man in the county carrying *such* a load, could not have expected to succeed, unless he was blind to public sentiment, and if it had been generally known throughout the county that either Bruce or the boy Milton, or both, were to be Speer's legal advisers, he would have been defeated by at least a thousand votes instead of fifty-six. Who in the county would not rather be burnt out than to fall into the hands of a Sheriff advised by *such* lawyers? With such lawyers the Sheriff's Office would have been a disgrace to the party and the county. But enough voters heard in time of what were to be the arrangements, to prevent the disgrace. We might give some other reasons why all the Democrats did not vote for Geo. W. Speer, but for the present we forbear.

Chips.

"It comes with a bad grace for Wm. Lewis to complain of papers being sent unpaid to persons who are not subscribers. He has been playing that game ever since *The Union* was started. We have received *three* copies of the *Globe* marked *refused*. If Lewis *deny* this, we will publish the names of the persons who returned them."—*Post Office Organ*, alias *The Union*, alias *The Bald Hornet*.

We deny that we have sent the *Globe*, postage unpaid, to any person not a subscriber. We wait until our paper is subscribed for before we send it to any man. *We have never yet forced our paper upon any family.* That you have received *Globes* marked *refused*, may be true; and the question arises as to your right to keep them. If they were directed to your office in mistake you should have acted the part of a gentleman and returned them to the Post Office as soon as you discovered the mistake. They were of as much importance to us as if they had been letters from Post Masters or the persons refusing the papers—and there was as much criminality in keeping the papers as there would be in keeping letters containing money, for they were of value to us, and may be so still. But you have kept the papers, denying us the right to know which of our subscribers refuse to lift them. And Wm. Colon, the Post Master, after being informed of your meanness, if not dishonesty, coolly replies that you got them by *mistake*, but makes no effort to recover them and have them placed where we have a right to expect to receive our mail matter. But, in these times of Buchananism, and the honesty of at least one of his office-holders and *his* minions, we may be very thankful that more of our mail matter does not get into other hands than our own, by *mistake*. As we cannot get the papers, will the editors of that sheet oblige us by publishing the name or names of the person or persons who returned our papers to their office?

☞ Wm. Lewis has the impudence to assert that he is "independent of leaders," and to arrogate to himself the control of the Democracy of this county."—*Post Office organ.*

A glorious privilege we have, of being "independent of leaders." It is our independence that has brought about the difficulty between your *masters* and ourself. Had we obeyed orders from Washington, the Big Yank would not have had an opportunity here of defrauding the Department out of three cents at a time by using franked envelopes for his private business letters, and circulating *his* filthy sheet free of postage to persons not *bona fide* subscribers. Control the Democracy of the county! What nonsense. We hope the Democracy of the county are made of better stuff than to be *controlled* by any man. The men of the party have rights—they can refuse to support a bad nomination, or a bad Administration, and still be Democrats. We can do the same, and will—but in doing so we do not arrogate to ourself the control of our party.

☞ Our "feeders" will take notice that David R. Porter has discontinued his subscription to the *Globe* and has left for Texas with $25 50 of our money, due us for subscription. There are two or three other *such* Democrats in this borough, 'tarred with the same stick', who would confer a favor upon us by either paying up or returning the *Globe* to this office, marked *refused!* And these men and their kind have for years attempted to control our press and the Democratic party of the county, and because they have not been able to do either, they have made it a point to injure us in every way possible.—They may succeed in cheating us but they cannot starve us out. Porter's bill is for sale to the highest and best bidder.

☞ The Post Office organ clique, with Wm. Colon at its head, are a pretty party to talk about the *honesty* of any man. Could the people see him as he sees himself, they would unanimously (his clique excepted) petition the Department for his removal. But he is "in" and it is very doubtful whether the present Administration would remove him even should he be guilty of counterfeiting three cent stamps, an act not more dishonest than using franked envelopes or circulating his organ contrary to law and the Instructions of the Department.

☞ Two weeks ago we stated upon the strength of information received, that R. Milton Speer had made a proposition to a Republican to go into partnership with him in the purchase and conducting of a Republican sheet. We have since been informed by the same gentleman, that he was in error and that the paper offered for sale was Democratic. We take pleasure in making this correction, and hope R. Milton may now breathe freer and easier.

HEAPING HONORS UPON US.—We learn from the last Post Office organ that some years ago we were very near being made a State Senator. Our consent was all that was necessary. If we had possessed the impudence and vanity of an R. Bruce, an R. Milton, or a Wm. Colon, we might have been at least a "*little* member" before this. When will *they* have an offer to become somebody?

☞ Some weeks ago, when we expressed a doubt as to the honesty of the Post Office organ clique towards us, we had no idea they would, so soon, by their own confession, prove themselves guilty of detaining *our* mail matter. Perhaps we may soon hear something of that money *we* did not get. Not "double teaming" us, eh?

☞ The Post Office Organ of last week makes a number of silly charges and closes with the following:—

☞ "We charge that Wm. Lewis DARE NOT DENY THESE CHARGES."

Our only answer is that *every* charge is a LIE.

☞ We *did* spend five dollars on election day, and we only regret that we threw more than the half of it away on R. Milton and Bruce. They were jovial *good* fellows as long as the V lasted. They don't come the 'sponge' game over us again.

☞ Our County Conventions have been controlled with money and the honest wish of the people scorned and outraged.—*P. O. Organ.*

Quite complimentary to the Democrats who have served the party as delegates.

"No gentleman would insinuate what he dare not assert."—*P. O. Organ.*

Are *we* understood?

CONGRESS.—No organization yet. The last ballot for Speaker, on Saturday, is as follows:

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Mr. Sherman	100	Mr. Maclay	2
Mr. Bocock	20	Mr. Davis	11
Mr. Gilmer	17	Scattering (among 19 candidates)	22
Mr. Houston	17		
Whole number of votes			206
Necessary to a choice			104

☞ The questions in Congress:—"Niggerism," "Union," "Disunion," and "shall a Committee of Investigation be appointed to expose corruptions."

PENN'A. LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature will assemble on Tuesday next. Both Houses are Republican and we anticipate but little trouble or delay in their organization. We hear of several gentlemen from this county who will be applicants for Clerkships and and other honorable posts. A. W. Benedict, Esq., would make a most excellent Chief Clerk, and as the Opposition must have the man, we hope he may be successful.

Sound Opinions.

The Louisville *Democrat*, always conservative, sound and judicious, whenever a question of any import arises in the country, is treating the Abolition and the Southern secession agitators in its usual sensible way.—The following is a comment on the declaration of Senator Iverson, of Georgia, made in a late speech, that if a Black Republican Speaker should be elected by the House, he would advise that the Southern members withdraw in a body and let the Union be dissolved! On this the remarks are:

"That a gentleman who thinks that the election of a Republican as Speaker of the House would be sufficient cause for dissolving the Union, should be opposed to Judge Douglas, is not surprising. The doctrine of non-intervention, upon which Douglas has staked his political fortune, is the only doctrine concerning slavery which has supporters both in the North and South. If the Democracy of the North and South can not unite upon that doctrine they can not unite at all.—If the Union can not be maintained by that doctrine, it can not be maintained at all.—The establishment of that doctrine by the election of Judge Douglas to the Presidency would settle the slavery question upon a basis which would render it impossible for either Northern or Southern disorganizers seriously to disturb the harmony of the country. This is well known by the Southern Disunionists. Hence their hostility to Stephen A. Douglas. They are against him because they are against the Union. They are for Congressional intervention because they are for disunion."

☞ The Southern Opposition and independent newspapers are beginning to speak out boldly against the disunion clamors.—The Richmond (Va.) *News*, for example, says that if either Wise or Hunter can see the way to a nomination for the Presidency, we will hear no more threats of disunion, and that no man of any sense believes that such an event as the dissolution of the Union is likely to happen. Says the *News:*

"He who professes to have deliberately weighed the consequences to Virgina alone of a dissolution of this Constitution—viewed even in its consequences to Virginia, and her slave property, and her other material interests—and professes to desire disunion, is a conceited simpleton, or an empty blockhead, or something worse than either.

"Of all the States of this Union, it is demonstrable, even as to her slave interests, that there is no State in this Union that would gain so little and endure so much by disunion, as this glorious old State. Calm, deliberate, and pains-taking and informed reflection, will satisfy any impartial mind that upon the theories—we mean the commercial, and financial, and manufacturing theories of that school who advocate disunion—Virginia would find no place, have no interest, and possess no voice in a purely Southern confederacy."

Douglas in Ohio.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, in an article on the impotency of the press and of political parsons when arrayed against public opinion, says:

"There is quite too much freedom in the world to allow error any permanent foothold, however loudly preached or strongly advocated. An evidence of the former was plainly visible in the last Presidential election when *thirty-five hundred Clergymen* entered the field of politics and in the name of God proclaimed themselves expounders of His will in regard to that political event. A most striking illustration of newspaper impotency has just been witnessed in this State. In the Columbiana, Jefferson and Carroll District, the Democratic papers in the District, five in number have supported Mr. Buchanan's views on Lecompton and opposed Senator Douglas, yet at the late District Convention to choose Delegates to Charleston, the *people* converts to "Popular Sovereignty," in the face and eyes of all the papers and preachers elected two Douglas men to represent them in the National Convention. In the Holmes, Knox, Coshocton and Tuscarawas District, papers in three out of the four counties were opposed to Douglas, two out and out Douglas and Popular Sovereignty Delegates were chosen. In the Stark, Summit, and Portage District, where all the papers save one, sung peans to "Old Buck" and his Lecompton policy, two more rebel Douglas men were elected. Many more as marked instances might be quoted, but enough. Suffice it to say, that *the influence of all the Lecompton papers in the State combined—with all the official patronage of this Administration has not been sufficient to send a single anti-Douglas Delegate to the Charleston Convention!* Let all partizan preachers, sapient editors, and political trimmers and pap-suckers, take warning, and in the future go *for* principle and *with* the people, if they would be successful and have their days long and honored upon the earth."

HON. JACOB FRY.—The Mercer *Press* speaking in refereuce to the Gubernatorial election now rapidly approaching says:

"Hon. Jacob Fry has given permission to his friends to use his name as a candidate for nomination for Governor at the next Democratic State Convention. Mr. Fry is the present Auditor General of the State, which laborious and important office he has filled with credit to himself and profit to the Commonwealth.

"His name is a synonym for integrity, and Francis R. Shunk himself had not a more unsullied private and political character than Mr. Fry. He would make a strong candidate."

☞ In the Senate of South Carolina the following resolution was read and seriously discussed:

"*Resolved*, That this Legislature deems it inexpedient to enter into any caucus or Convention with any non-slaveholding States for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States."

The New York Union Meeting.

GENERAL SCOTT NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Union meeting to-night, attracted an immense throng, which not only filled the Academy, but all its approaches, and the street in front was densely packed. The number present is estimated at thirty thousand. The resolutions adopted nominated General Winfield Scott for President.

At the meeting within the Academy, Mayor Tieman presided, assisted by about two hundred vice presidents and secretaries.

Among the vice presidents were Wm. B. Astor, Wm. Aspinwall, James Brown and others.

Numerous delegations represented the various sections of the State.

Rev. Dr. Vermilyea opened the meeting with prayer.

Ex-Senator Beekman stated the object of the meeting.

Letters of endorsement were read from ex-President Franklin Pierce, Daniel S. Dickinson, Esq., Hon. Fernando Wood, and Lieutenant General Winfield Scott. The last name was greeted with much enthusiasm.

Speeches were made by Charles O'Connor, Esq., ex-Senator John A. Dix, Hon. Washington Hunt, and others.

In order to accommodate the immense throng, three stands were erected outside of the Academy building, from which the meetings were addressed by Coroner Connery, ex-Judge Dean, and others.

Mr. O'Connor's remarks were to the purport that the South was not to be censured if she withdraws from her present association with the North.

Mr. J. W. Savage, nominated—

Lieutenant General Winfield Scott for President,

General Sam Houston for Vice President, at each of the outside meetings, and the nominations were carried amidst the plaudits of the multitude.

The resolutions read as follows:

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Union thus formed, constituting, as it does, the closest, most delicate, and important relation that can exist between communities of people, demands from each part a warm and earnest consideration for the safety, prosperity, and happiness of the other, and that whatever policy tends to subvert this end, is hostile to the true spirit of the compact.

Resolved, That the constitution, the treaties, the laws of the United States, and the judicial decisions thereupon, recognize the institution of slavery as legally existing, and that it is our duty, as good citizens of a common Government, in good faith to stand by that Constitution, those treaties, those laws, and the decision of that final arbiter of all disputed points—the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution were brought to a stand, as appears by the declaration of Roger Sherman, (one of its most distinguished authors,) until a compromise was agreed to on the various propositions relating to domestic slavery, which compromise embraced:

A restriction on the power to prevent the importation of slaves prior to 1808;

A provision binding on each State and upon the Union to surrender fugitives from service;

A representation in Congress founded, in part, of three-fifths of the slave population;

And other guarantees for the protection of slave property:

"That we protest against, and denounce as contrary to the plighted faith on which the Constitution was established, all acts or inflammatory appeals which tend to make this Union less perfect, or to jeopard or disturb its domestic tranquility, or to mar the spirit of harmony, compromise, and concession upon which the Union was formed by our fathers.

"That we regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry as a crime, not only against the State of Virginia, but against the Union itself, and we approve of the firmness by which the treason has been duly punished.

"That, in our opinion, the subject of slavery has been too long mingled with party politics, and as the result has been the creation of sectional parties, contrary to the advice, letter, and spirit of the farewell address of the father of our common country, that, therefore, it is the duty of farmers, planters, manufactures, merchants, mechanics, and of every citizen, North, South, East, and West, to discountenance all parties and organizations that thus violate the spirit of the Constitution, and advice of Washington.

RETURNED TO HER MASTER.—*A Case for Abolitionists.*—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, telegraphs:

Mr. Giddings, a gentleman from Texas, who is now stopping at the National Hotel was surprised yesterday at the return of his servant Jane, who was taken from him by force while he was making a visit to Niagara Falls last July. The girl gives a deplorable account of her ill-treatment by the Canadian free negroes. The marks upon her body show that she has received severe whippings. Eluding her captors, she reached the American side of the river, where she procured the means necessary to enable her to reach her master. She expresses great joy at her return home. The circumstances of her seizure were extensively noticed in the Northern journals at the time when it occurred.

☞ "*Resolved*, That we are profoundly attached to the Constitution of the United States; that we honor and cherish it as the palladium of our liberties, and as a just, wise, and liberal basis for the continued and perpetual Union of the States."

The above is one of the resolutions unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the people held in Clarkesburg, Virginia. A resolution looking to a possible dissolution of the Union was so successfully opposed by the Hon. John S. Carlisle, formerly a member of Congress from that district, as to lead to its withdrawal. So may ever fare all such traitorous movements! We believe, this day, that Virginia would rebuke a proposition for disunion, *fifteen to one, if it were submitted to a popular vote.—Baltimore Patriot.*

A SHREWD POLITICIAN.—A Democrat living in a closely contested District in one of the counties of Wisconsin, and who is the owner of an extensive lead mine at Shullsburg, was a candidate for the Legislature at the last election day, he hired 53 Republicans to work in his mine; after he had them all 130 feet below the surface, the ladder was drawn up to have some *new rounds* put in it, and he neglected to return it till the polls were closed, which resulted in his election by 52 majority. That fellow deserves to be sent to Congress. Genius, such as he displayed in the above instance, would soon bring about an organization.

Who are Responsible?

There could no greater evil befall our Republic than a division of its citizens into bitterly hostile political organizations of sectional character, rending the government into distinct peoples, and making the different geographical divisions even more hostile towards one another than if they were natural enemies.

Such is nearly our present condition. The approximation is, indeed, so close, that a few steps further in advance must result in actual armed conflict; and who can contemplate without feelings of horror and dismay the woes in store for us all, in our domestic as well as our national relations, if blood shall once be shed in civil strife?

There was a time, in the purer days of the Republic, when the citizens who uttered the word disunion, except to execrate it, was looked upon as a traitor; but now, so different are we from our fathers, that the dissolution of the ties which bind us together as States in unity, is not only spoken of as possible, but keenly advocated by many politicians, South and East as desirable. The Eastern fanatic who can not by a breath, or the dash of a pen, abolish or circumscribe the institutions of slavery, impelled by the fury of madness, flies at once to the idea of disunion, as a panacea for the evil which he cannot otherwise reach, and reach only in that way by subsequent civil war. The Southern fanatic, equally wild, bolder than his Eastern rival, and even more reckless of consequences, because he cannot overleap the barriers of the Constitution, and make slavery *national*, shouts for disunion, and appears to revel in the anticipation of that abundant harvest of blood, ruin, and misery which a civil war, such as must follow disunion, would inevitably yield.

In times like these, so full of evil potents, when the priceless legacy which our fathers gave us, is in danger of being snatched from our grasp by the rude hands of traitors, it becomes the duty of patriotic men, whether they occupy lofty or humble positions, to trace the cause of the evil to its source, and apply, if possible, a remedy. Whatever that remedy may be, so that it be constitutional, we hold ourselves ready to approve and aid in enforcing.

We presume that none will deny that negro slavery is the cause—ostensibly at least—of the troubles which are upon us, and the great danger with which we are threatened. Why it should be, is what we can not clearly understand. Under our admirable Constitution each State being independent of its sister States and of the Federal Government in its purely domestic affairs, none but its own citizens are responsible for its pecular laws or institutions. If South Carolina, in the exercise of her clear constitutional rights, should enact the code of Draco for the government of her own citizens, the Saints of New England, who boast of their Puritan descent, and who seem to have inherited, along with the virtues of their fathers, their accursed bigotry, would not be answerable, either here or hereafter, for the innocent blood that might be shed under that code.—So neither are they accountable for the sin—if sin it be—of the institution of slavery, which exists under the local laws of the Southern States. Any interference, therefore, on their part, is not only improper, but is a palpable violation of the Constitution, the great bond of our glorious Union, the only security we have for that rational liberty and unexampled prosperity which we enjoy as a people. This consideration should bind the Northern States to non-intervention and non-interference. If they do not observe these faithfully, they are untrue to their constitutional obligations, devoid of patriotism, and unmindful of the duties of good citizenship. And what of the South? Are not the States where slavery exists as firmly held by the provisions of the Constitution as the non-slaveholding States? They can not justly claim or exercise any right or privilege, which is not granted by the Constitution. And yet they do. They have gone on step by step from one preposterous claim to another, until now they refuse to be satisfied with any recognition of their "peculiar institution" short of its nationality. They base their absurd pretensions upon an alleged decision of the Supreme Court which has never been made; they claim that a constitutional obligation rests upon Congress to recognize and protect the institution in organized Territories of the United States in defiance of local legislation, but deny its authority to abolish it in those territories. They urge the ridiculous pretension that Congress *must* legislate *for*, but *dare not* legislate *against* slavery. Indeed, so wild have they become in their enthusiasm for slavery, so bold and lawless, that in Mississippi prominent citizens have publicly banded together and raised funds to re-open the African slave trade which, under the laws of Congress, is PIRACY. Negroes have really been brought direct from Africa and landed and sold into slavery in South Carolina and Georgia; and when we inquire why those who bring in these human cargoes and those who purchase them are not punished, we are coolly told that "public sentiment is above the law, and where that is the case punishment can not be inflicted." We might go on enumerating wrongs on both sides—but the task is unpleasant. An impartial consideration of all the facts will show clearly that the fanatics North and South are alike criminal; and every unbiassed mind will agree with us that nothing short of a *general* denunciation of the guilty, without regard to section, and a united effort of the national, Constitution and law-abiding citizens of all sections, under one banner as broad as the Union itself, can quell the canting hypocrites of the North or fiery zealots of the South, whose hands are now raised against the peace and unity of the Republic.

We profess to believe that, had the compromise of 1850 and 1854 been honestly adhered to, there would now be no trouble. It was the breach of those compromises, for which we hold the South and the National Administration and its Northern adherents accountable, that plunged us into the troubles from which we are now endeavoring to emerge, and brought up again the "irrepressible" negro, from the obscurity into which the legislation of 1850 and 1854 was designed to plunge him. We are suffering now for a sin against principle and patriotism—a sin which a weak old man, frightened by a few bold Southern fire-eaters, committed at the very outset of his Administration—and if the curse is not soon removed, through repentance and a return to sound doctrines, no party action, no efforts of men, nothing short of a special interposition of Divine Providence can rescue and preserve us—for, though the Union may not be immediately severed, it will be a Union without fraternity, disturbed by angry passions and lawless acts on one side or the other of a geographical line, keeping us in constant turmoil, and rendering us contemptible in the eyes of the civilized world.—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

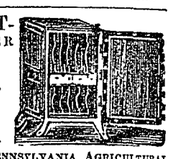
For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 12:34 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 3:50 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:35 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859. *Superintendent.*

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

6TH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
Continued success of the
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

From all sections of the country subscribers to this popular Art institution, (now in its sixth year,) are being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

Any person can become a member by subscribing $5, which will entitle him to

1st.—The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakspeare and His Friends."
2d.—A copy of the elegantly Illustrated Art Journal, one year.
3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Galleries, 548 Broadway, New York.

In addition to which, over *four hundred* valuable Works of Art are *given* to subscribers as Premiums, comprising choice Paintings, Sculptures, Outlines, &c., by the first American and Foreign Artists.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive *immediately* on receipt of subscription, entitled

"SHAKSPEARE AND HIS FRIENDS,"

is of a character to give unqualified pleasure and satisfaction. No work of equal value was ever before placed within reach of the people at such a price. The Engraving is of very large size, being printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most superb ornament suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor, or office.

It can be sent to any part of the country, by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage *pre-paid*.

Think of it! Such a work, delivered free of chargo, and the *Art Journal*, one year, for *three dollars!*

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of Tuesday the 31st of January, 1860, at which time the books will close and the Premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15 are entitled to six memberships.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Provinces, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postages, &c.

Persons wishing to form clubs will apply for a circular of terms, &c.

The beautifully Illustratrd Art Journal, giving full particulars, will be sent on receipt of 16 cents, in stamps or coin. Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
546 and 548 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions also received by J. J. LAWRENCE, Honorary Secretary for Huntingdon and vicinity.
Nov. 16, 1859.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
FOR 1859–60. FAREIRA & THOMSON,
No. 818 Market street, *above eighth*, south side, PHILADELPHIA, have just opened their
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,
manufactured under their immediate supervision, from FURS, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market*, embracing every variety and style of
LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.
Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FUR GLOVES & COLLARS.
The prices for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.
FAREIRA & THOMSON,
818 Market street, Philad'a.
N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59–5½m.]

DON'T FORGET,
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C, &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

D. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoods, &c. Call and see them.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling the genuine Hanover Buckskin Gloves, which cannot be found at any other store in Huntingdon.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1859.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

OUR "KEEPERS."—On Thursday morning last, we received by the hands of a friend, a package, accompanied by the following note:

THREE SPRINGS, Dec. 20, 1859.

W. Lewis, Esq.—Dear Sir: While killing a lot of Turkeys to-day, the thought struck me that one might not come amiss to the Editor of the *Globe*, I therefore forward you one per Pa. R. R., trusting your "keeper" will not take umbrage at it.

I remain most truly your friend,
RICH. ASHMAN.

A happy thought, and a fine turkey, and we assure our friend that our "keeper" will not feel the least offended.

On Friday, we received from our old friend Mr. Frederick Schneider, sr., several pounds of excellent sausage. These came in good time, as we were out of the article, and our "keeper" ditto.

In the evening of the same day, we received from our young friends, Geo. & Wm. McCabe, a large sirloin roast and a large sirloin steak of fine beef. We can't complain of our "keepers"—one and all have our thanks.

CHRISTMAS IN HUNTINGDON.—Some of our citizens who were afraid their turkeys might spoil, observed Saturday, but Monday was more generally observed as the holiday.—The young American Lancers, under command of Maj. John S. Miller and Capt. A. S. Harrison made quite a respectable appearance. During the day there were several displays of refined rowdyism, and one or two arrests. In the evening the Excelsior Cornet Band treated our citizens with their usual good music, and at a late hour in the night, we were aroused from our slumbers by a "concord of sweet sounds" for which the Home String Band is noted. The gentlemen of both Bands have our thanks.

THE LOST LETTER.

Mr. Editor:—The *silence* of Colon in his last organ on the *lost letter* question, is strong presumptive evidence that the "unity," "simplicity" and "beautiful rounding" of my article was *perfectly clear* to his understanding. If not, why did he not ask for further explanation upon *that* question. If he will meet the issue like a man, I will give him something more pointed—something that will be proof positive that my process of thinking is preeminently worthy of belief.

ONE CONCERNED.

☞ The ladies and gentlemen of Petersburg and vicinity are respectfully informed that the Continentals, assisted by Prof. H. Coyle and two musical gents from Massachusetts, will give one of their pleasing entertainments in the Presbyterian Church, at that place, on Saturday evening, Dec. 31st, 1859. All, are cordially invited to attend, and owing to the kindness of Mr. Scott, persons wishing to attend from this place, can do so, as the 11 o'clock train east, P. M., will stop at Petersburg on that occasion.

☞ A Happy New Year to all—And may the *Democratic* harvest of '60 be more promising than it has been for the last three years. *Principles* and honest men must be the Democratic watchword in future, if the party hopes to be successful.

☞ Fisher & McMurtrie have just received a new stock of New Goods. Rash is a good judge of the kind of goods in demand, and he has made a selection to please everybody. Call and see.

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Diaries for Physicians and Ladies, and all other persons in all the various styles, for sale cheap at LEWIS' Book Store.

STIRRING TIMES.—Just about this time people are trying to secure a place to stop at for the coming year. The demand for dwellings in town is greater than the supply, and rents are up.

☞ Christmas is over, but there is still a fine assortment of Holiday Presents, for old and young, at Lewis' Cheap Book, Stationery and Music Store.

☞ We have received a handsome copy of Judge Taylor's Address, delivered at the late Agricultural Fair in Cambria county.

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1860, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Materials for Flowers, handsomely assorted in boxes, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Marriage of First Cousins.

The evil consequences of the marriage of blood relations have become so formidable that they have finally commanded the attention of Chief Executive Officers and Legislatures of several States—usually the very last parties to whose consideration such important facts are presented. In the State of Virginia, the consequences of family inter-marriages have become appalling, and an effort is about to be made to interpose legal obstruction against it. In Kentucky, similar disastrous effects have been realized, and Governor Magoffin, in his late message, dwells upon the subject in language which fairly portrays the extent and magnitude of the evils growing out of legalized incest, and earnestly recommends the passage of a law utterly prohibiting the marriage of first cousins. He says there are over 800 idiots and feeble-minded children in Kentucky, and the number is steadily increasing. He attributes the evil chiefly to the cause above assigned, and while recommending the establishment of a School of Imbeciles, he exhorts the Legislature to pass an act for the "prevention of marriage between first cousins," and proceeds to remark:

"By a single act of the Legislature, you save in the future an immense amount of suffering. You can diminsh, according to the opinion of those who have fully investigated this subject, twenty per cent. of the number of imbeciles, insane, deaf mutes, and blind children. Render the marriage of cousins illegal, and a great evil is at once eradicated. At least from fifteen to twenty per cent. of all these sufferers are the offspring of cousins. A gentleman of science, of learning and enlarged experience, who has for a long time paid a great deal of attention to this subject, recently informed me he never yet had seen all the children so related, sound in body and mind. There is always among some of them some defect, mentally or bodily. A large number of pupils (so say the teachers) in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum are the children of cousins. At Danville there are four sisters, deaf and dumb, the children of cousins; they have two speaking brothers, both in delicate health. There is also from another family there, a sister and brother, children of cousins. There is another instance of sister and brother there, also deaf and dumb, the children of second cousins, showing that the defect extends beyond even the second degree. In the institution at Danville, as in other States, I am informed from sixteen to 20 per cent. of the pupils are now, and always have been the children of cousins."

COURT AFFAIRS---JAN. TERM 1860.

GRAND JURY.

Brice X. Blair, merchant, Dublin.
Samuel Couts, laborer, Huntingdon.
Mecagah Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Thomas Duffery, farmer, Springfield.
John C. Davis, farmer, Oneida.
Mark Evans, farmer, Oneida.
John Gosnell Jr., farmer, Cass.
Joseph Hudson, farmer, Dublin.
J. P. Heaton, merchant, Cass.
Joseph Hunter, laborer, Jackson.
David Hamilton, merchant, Tod.
Samuel Heeter, laborer, Clay.
Abraham Lutz, farmer, Shirley.
James McCracken, farmer, Henderson.
Thomas Newell, inn keeper, West.
David Pheasant farmer, Union.
John Rothrock, inn keeper, Hopewell.
John Russell, Jr., farmer, Hopewell.
John Snyder, boatman, Huntingdon.
Alexander Seeds, grocer, Morris.
Washington Stewart. farmer, Franklin.
Levi Westbrook, shoe maker, Huntingdon.
Adam Zeigler, inn keeper, Penn.
George Ross, farmer, Warriorsmark.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Andrew Anderson, farmer, Porter.
David Barrick, farmer, West.
David Branstitler, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Boober, farmer, Cromwell.
Samuel Bennet, tailor, Huntingdon.
Benjamin Beers, J. P., Cromwell.
Elias Bartol, carpenter, Huntingdon.
David Boring, shoemaker, Brady.
Henry Brewster, gentlemen, Shirleysburg.
John Colder, farmer, Porter.
Isaac Cook, farmer, Carbon.
Humphrey Chilcote, laborer, Union.
Alexander Cree, farmer, Dublin.
Lewis Corbin, farmer, Cass.
Ferdinand Corbin, laborer, Huntingdon.
David Dunn, merchant, Huntingdon.
Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon.
Robert Fleming, farmer, Dublin.
David Fisher, carpenter, Hopewell.
John Garner, farmer, Penn.
James Gillam, farmer, Tod.
Philip Garner, farmer, Penn.
Agustus K. Green, farmer, Clay.
John Gemmil, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
John Henderson, farmer, West.
David Vunch, farmer, Franklin.
George Miller, farmer, Union.
Elias Mosser, farmer, Jackson.
William Morrison, farmer, Shirley.
William Moore, farmer, West.
Henry S. Miller, farmer, Oneida.
D. G. Nash, boatman, Huntingdon.
James S. Oats, farmer, Jackson.
George Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Stephen Randolph, farmer, Barree.
Jos. Ramsey, cabinet maker, Springfield.
Jacob Schofner, farmer, Brady.
Samuel Steffey, inn keeper, Jackson.
Wm. B. Smith. farmer, Jackson.
Charles Slack, wagon maker, Barree.
J. M. Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
S. P. Wallace, gentleman, Morris.
George Whittaker, teacher, Shirleysburg.
Alexander Oaks, farmer, Barree.
Charles C. Ash, J. P., Barree.
John Logan, farmer, Oneida.

TRAVERSE JUROR.—SECOND WEEK.

Caleb Armitage, farmer, Barree.
Allen Buckley, laborer, Shirley.
J. N. Ball, carpenter, Huntingdon.
William Bice, carpenter, Franklin.
James Black, farmer, Porter.
James Clark, Jr., clerk, Warriorsmark.
Henry Cryder, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John N. Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell.
Ephraim Doyle, cabinet maker, Shirley.
Oliver Etnier, merchant, Shirley.
John Eyer, Sr., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Thomas Grady, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Cromwell.
Thomas F. Huling, farmer, Shirley.
David Hileman, farmer, Morris.
George Haleman, blacksmith, West.
Jacob G. Jones, farmer, Tell.
Liberty Johnston, laborer, Jackson.
Daniel Kyper, farmer, Henderson.
J. A. Moore, merchant, Carbon.
Joseph Miller, farmer, Cass.
Samuel McVety, farmer, Hopewell.
William A. Oaks, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph Park, farmer, Cass.
Wm. L. Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Samuel Peightal, farmer, Oneida.
Abraham Renner, cabnet maker, West.
David Stever, farmer, Cassville.
Daniel Shaffer, farmer, Morris.
Wm. I. Steel, saddler, Huntingdon.
John M. Stonebraker, clerk, Brady.
John Spangler, farmer, Cass.
David Stewart, iron master, Franklin.
Robert McBurney, merchant, Jackson.
A. G. Neff, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Cummings, farmer, Jackson.

Huntingdon, Dec. 28, 1859.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM, 1860.

FIRST WEEK.

James Wall	vs	Jona. Wall.
David Stewart, et al.	vs	John H. Stonebraker.
Clement's Heirs	vs	M. J. Martin, et al.
Mary Irvin	vs	Wm. Reed.
McCulloch & Orlady	vs	James Myton.
Miller Wallace	vs	Wm. McCauly, et al.
Wm. H. Briggs	vs	Washington Vaughn.

SECOND WEEK.

Andrew Patrick	vs	Ely, Conyngham & Herr.
Saml. D. Myton's Admrs.	vs	B. J. Williams, et al.
A. A. Jacobs	vs	James Bricker.
Benj. F. Rhodes	vs	John M. Stoneroad.
Jas. Milliken, for use	vs	John McComb.
A. S. Harrison, for use	vs	Mary Ann Shearer.
John A. Wrights, use	vs	Samuel Shadle.
Robert McBurney	vs	Jane Tate, et al.
Mitchell, for use	vs	Wm. Mitchell.
Laird & Kough	vs	James Wall.

Huntingdon, Dec. 28, 1859.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.
ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.
ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.
ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.
ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

BENEVOLENCE.

We do not think a person can evince a more benevolent trait of character than being moved at the distress and suffering of others, and furthermore, anxious to do all in their power to alleviate by every possible means human suffering. In this view of the case, we do not know how the humane and benevolent can do an action more in accordance with their philanthropic views, than by calling the attention of their afflicted friends and acquaintances to the fact, that Dr. SETH S. HANCE, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered a preparation, which is put up in the form of a pill, that has a specific action for curing Epilepsy, or falling fits, spasms, cramps, and all forms of nervous diseases. Among those who have been permanently cured, we might mention a member of the family of James H. Beadle, Huntsville, Alabama; Mr. M. P. Sledge, Cabin Point, Surry county, Va., and Mr. W. P. Ligon, Grenada, Missouri. We might go on enumerating a number of others, until we had entirely filled up this column of our paper; but we think we have said sufficient to satisfy every person that the subject under consideration is one of vital importance to every one. Reader! if you are a well man or woman, and have no need of a remedy, perhaps you know some person who is not equally blessed as yourself, if so, cut out this notice, and send it to him or her. It will cost you but little trouble, and probably it will make you instrumental in curing some poor, afflicted mortal of that dreadful visitation, Epilepsy or falling sickness.

Dr. Hance sends his pills by mail, free of postage, to all parts of the world, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are: one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24. We have given his address above.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.
☞ Dr. Locke will be in town during the first week of January Court. [Dec. 28, 1859.]

AGRICULTURAL.—The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will hold an annual meeting in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the January Court, (10th prox.) for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year, and transacting other business of importance to the Society.
R. McDIVIT, Secretary.
Huntingdon, Dec. 28, 1859.

ATTENTION!—The officers of the 4th Brigade 14th Division of P. V., are hereby ordered to meet in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of having an Officer's drill, &c. Capt. Dare will furnish music, and Capt. Johnston will furnish arms and accoutrements.
F. H. LANE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1859. Brigadier General.

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Huntingdon Gas Company, that an election will be held at the office of the undersigned, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 2nd day of January next, for the purpose of choosing five Managers for said Company for the ensuing year.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1859. Treasurer.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. Co., 358 South Third street, Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1859.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and *twelve Directors for the ensuing year.*
J. P. AERTSEN,
Dec. 21, 1859-3t. Secretary.

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that William B. Zeigler has filed his account, as Assignee of James Saxton and William Saxton, trading as J. & W. Saxton, in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and that said account will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 18th day of January next, for confirmation, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary.
Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1859-4t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying said Court to grant them license to keep Inns or Taverns in their respective places of abode, and that their petitions will be presented to the said Court on the second Monday of January next, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper, to wit:
John M. Early, Mount Union, Shirley township.
Robert Stewart, McAlevysfort, Jackson township.
Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg, Penn township.
Jonas Statler, Birmingham borough.
D. CALDWELL, Clerk.
Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1859-3t.

M. STROUS,
HAS JUST OPENED ANOTHER
LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
His stock of ready-made CLOTHING is large, and will be sold *cheap* for *cash*.
CALL AND SEE,
AND
SAVE MONEY BY BUYING LOW.
Dec. 21, 1859.

GIFTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JUST RECEIVED
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
Books for the Aged,
Books for the Middle Aged,
Books for all Ages,
Gold Pens, Pencils,
Money Purses, Pocket Books,
Games, Conversation and Award Cards, Fine Stationery for the Ladies,
TOY BOOKS FOR THE MILLION,
And goods suitable for Holiday presents too numerous to mention.
☞ CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.☜

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that David H. Campbell has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and Monday, the 9th day of January, 1860, has been fixed by said Court, for hearing his said application, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
D. CALDWELL, *Prothonotary.*
Dec. 14, 1859.

DON'T FAIL to see "SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

DON'T FAIL to see "SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the *largest* and *cheapest* stock of Goods in town.

JOHN PTASZYK,
PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.
☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE ALBUM OF MUSIC FOR 1860,
Containing a choice selection of music and fine embellishments. For sale by
LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
No. 722 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.
PRICE $3,00, sent by mail, free of postage.
Dec. 14, 1859.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, (1860,) to wit:

1. Joseph Law, Esq., Guardian of Mary Crain, a minor child of Evan Crain, late of Morris township, deceased.
2. Guardianship Accounts of George Swine, Guardian of Peter Eby, Samuel Eby, Jacob Eby, John Eby and Susannah Eby, minor children of David Eby, late of Shirley township, deceased.
3. John M. Tussey and John Scott, Esq., Guardians of Clarinda Adaline Dean, who was a minor daughter of Robert Dean, and is now herself deceased.
4. John M. Tussey and John Scott, Esq., Guardians of Nancy Jane Dean, who was a minor daughter of Robert Dean, deceased, (and is now in her majority.)
5. John Long, Esq., and George Swine, Administrators of Catharine Long, late of Dublin township, deceased.
6. John Mierly, Esq., Administrator of Isaiah Matthews, late of Springfield township, deceased.
7. Joseph Stever, Administrator of John Young, late of Cass township, deceased.
8. Final Administration Account of John Scott, Esq., and George W. Scott, Executors of the last will of John Scott, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1859.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th day of November A. D. 1859, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 83d year of American Independence.
JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 26th day of November, 1859, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 16th day) of January, A. D., 1859, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 14th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 83d year of American Independence.
JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 14, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to about one hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Cass township, in Hare's Valley, Huntingdon county, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and has two log houses, one and a half stories high, a double log barn, and a grist mill with two run of stones, thereon erected, and adjoins lands of Humphrey Chilcott on the east and south, and James Apgar and others on the north and west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Yaman.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to a certain tract of land, containing 120 acres, more or less, situate in Jackson township, and county aforesaid, and adjoining lands of Geo. Dirges, Edward Dougherty, and others, being the same tract of land which the said George Stem, by deed bearing date 1st April, 1854 conveyed to the said David R. Stonebraker. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David R. Stonebraker.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to all that certain frame dwelling house, two stories high, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, in the said county, on a part of a lot of ground, to wit: No. 207 in the plot of the said borough of Huntingdon, adjoining a lot of ground belonging to the heirs of Jacob Africa, dec'd, on the east, Church street on the north, Franklin street on the west, and the other part of the said lot, on which is erected the Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the south; which said building is thirty-three feet in front on Franklin street, and extending back twenty feet, with the said Church street, and the part of the lot of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John F. Ramey.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in Cassville and Cass township, adjoining lots of Mrs. Crouse on the west, Jas. Kirkpatrick on the south, Main street on the east, and has thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings; fronts fifty feet on said street, and runs back 100 feet, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Philip D. Stevens.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to all that certain tract of land warranted in the name of Joseph Franks, situate in Cromwell township, containing 227 acres, more or less, being patented land, and bounded on the north and east by lands of Simon Gratz, on the south by lands of Enos McMullen, and west by Hileman and others, and has thereon erected a log house, two stories high, and a double log barn, and other outbuildings, and about 100 acres, more or less, cleared. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. Henry Dell.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to a certain piece and parcel of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, being part of a tract of land conveyed by Leonard Weaver to Henry Weaver, and accepted by John B. Weaver at the valuation thereof in the Orphans' Court of said county.—ALSO—Part of a tract called the Thomas Beamen tract, conveyed to Henry Weaver by William Elder. ALSO—A small piece of land on the north of the first mentioned tract, which was re-surveyed by Samuel Riddle, by article of agreement with Christian Weaver, dated 13th May, 1841, now adjoining lands of Jacob Russel, according to the line between the said Russel and the said John B. Weaver, the whole being bounded by lands of Peter Trus, Lewis Kreger, Francis McVey, Mountain Survey, and land of Jacob Russel and others, containing about 60 acres, nearly all of which is cleared, having thereon erected a large two story stone house, a stable and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Fisher.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to 140 acres of land, situate in Union township, be the same more or less, about two acres of which are cleared, and bounded by lands of Jordan Wright on the east, John David on the north, Michael Myerly's heirs on the west, and David Pheasant on the south. ALSO—50 acres of land in Cass township, be the same more or less, all cleared, and has thereon erected a double log house, one and a half stories high, frame barn 30 by 60 feet, and a tan house, bark house, a lot of vats, and other improvements, bounded by Henry Shaffer on the east, J. R. Gosnell on the south, David Bumgartner on the north, and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Bumgartner and John Curfman, Jr.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to a lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, and is No. 52 in the plan of said town, and fronts 50 feet on Allegheny street, and runs back the usual depth to Pennsylvania Canal, and adjoins lots of John Hildebrand on the south-west, and A. P. Wilson on the north-east, and has thereon a large frame building, used as a machine shop and ware room, &c.

Also—About one-fourth of an acre of ground in said borough, be the same more or less, and adjoins the Pennsylvania Canal on the north, and Stone Creek on the east, and Juniata River on the south, and has erected thereon a large frame building, and used as a Foundry, and known as the Huntingdon Foundry; the building fronts about 80 feet by 32, and has a good water power, in good condition. Also, a blacksmith shop, which is used for a shop for putting up stoves and other work necessary about said Foundry. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John M. Cunningham.

1. ALSO—A parcel of land situate in Carbon township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Jesse Cook on the west, lands formerly owned by John Ferrell on the east and south, partly cleared, containing 2½ acres, more or less, coal land.
2. ALSO—A parcel of land containing 60 acres, more or less, situate in the township of Carbon, in said county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broad T. R. R. & Coal Co., on the north and west, and lands formerly owned by Speer & Dougherty on the south, being part of the Isaac Cook survey, and timber and coal land.
3. Also—A tract or parcel of land in Tod township, in said county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad & Coal Co., on the north, land of John Savage on the west, lands of James Steel and others on the south and east, containing 200 acres, more or less, unimproved, being part of tract in name of August Hornack.
4. Also—A tract or parcel of land in Tod township, adjoining lands of Fred. Crum on the south, Michael Stone on the east and north, and Jacob Hess on the west, containing 60 acres, more or less, unimproved, being part of tract surveyed in name of James Armstrong.
5. Also—A tract or parcel of land in Tod township, adjoining lands of Michael Stone on the south and east, and John Savage on the north and west, containing 50 acres, more or less, unimproved, being part of a tract surveyed in the name of Jacob Hess.
6. Also—A tract of land situate in Tod township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Crum and Conrad Snare's heirs on the south, William S. Entrekin on the north and west, containing 15 acres, more or less, surveyed on a warrant in the name of James Entrekin, known as the ore bank tract, with no improvements thereon.
7. Also—A lot of ground in the town of Marklesburg, in Penn township, fronting on Main street about 60 feet, extending back at right angles to said street 150 feet, more or less, having thereon a two story log house, a frame stable and other buildings, adjoining lot of John Householder on the south-west, and lot owned by Harris on the north-east, formerly occupied by George Householder.
8. Also—A tract of land situate in Penn township, adjoining lands of Garner's heirs on the north and east, Jacob Boyer on the south, and other lands of defendant on the west, containing 100 acres, more or less, of which about 50 are cleared, having thereon three log houses, a stable and other buildings; occupied by Isaac Kyler and others.
9. Also—A tract of land situate in Penn township, adjoining land last described, occupied by Isaac Kyler and others on the north-east, and other lands of defendant occupied by Cunningham, on the south, and other lands of defendant, containing 63 acres, more or less, about five of which are cleared, with two log houses thereon, occupied by Jesse Snare and Amos Abbott.
10. Also—A tract of land in Penn township, adjoining lands occupied by Jesse Snare and Amos Abbott, above described as No. 9, on the north-east, and other lands of defendant on the north, east and south, and land of Edward Duncan on the west, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 50 of which are cleared, having thereon two log houses and other buildings, occupied by Robert Gill and Thomas Marlin.
11. Also—A tract of land in Penn township, adjoining land described as No. 10 in this levy, on the west and north-west, Jacob Boyer on the north-east, Wilson & Gardner on the east, and others on the south, containing 200 acres more or less, about 120 of which are cleared, having thereon a log house, a bank barn 36 by 60 feet, and other buildings, occupied by Adolphus Cunningham, and known as the Enyeart farm.
12. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, said county, adjoining lands of Henry Shultz on the west, tract No. 11 in this levy, on the east, tract No. 10 on the north, and Samuel Beavor on the south, containing 206 acres, more or less, of which about 100 acres are cleared, with a log house and barn thereon, and now occupied by James Keith.
13. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of George Keith on the east and south, Shoenberger's devisees on the north and west, containing 17 acres, more or less, about 5 acres of which are cleared, with a log house and stable thereon.
14. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining Nicholas Linn on the south, George Russell on the west, David Linn and other land of defendant on the north and east, containing 30 acres, more or less, with about 12 acres cleared, and a small log house thereon.
15. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoinlands of John Figart (late Rob't Duncan) on the east, David Linn on the west, and Joshua Hicks on the north, containing 10 acres, more or less, having thereon a log house, with about 20 acres cleared, and occupied by Abraham Donaldson.
16. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Linn on the west, John Figart on the north, and other land of defendant on the east and south, containing 100 acres more or less, about 15 of which are cleared.
17. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Linn on the north, Furnace lands on the west, Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the south, and other land of defendant on the east, containing 300 acres, more or less, surveyed on a warrant in name of William Smart, Jr., and about 50 acres cleared.
18. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands known as Rough and Ready Furnace land on the west, the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the south, other land of defendant, described as No. 17, on the north, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 150 of which are cleared, with a large frame house, and large frame barn thereon, called the Shy Beaver farm, now occupied by Jonah Reed.
19. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining the Shy Beaver farm, No. 18 in this writ, on the east and north, the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the south, and Furnace land on the west, containing 30 acres, more or less, having thereon a frame grist mill three stories high, with four run of burrs, and fixtures, and machinery, with the water rights connected therewith, and having a frame dwelling house thereon, known as the Shy Beaver mill tract.
20. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the east and south, Rough & Ready Furnace lands on the west, and others on the north, containing 475 acres, more or less, about 250 of which are cleared, having thereon erected two two story log houses, two frame bank barns, one 48 by 74 feet, the other 40 by 74 feet, unfinished, and other buildings, known as the Buchanan farm, sold to defendant as property of George Buchanan, dec'd., by order of the Orphans' Court.
21. Also—A tract of land in Penn township, near Marklesburg, adjoining lands of Henry Boyer on the north-west, land of defendant, described in this levy as Nos. 9 & 10, on the south, Theobaldt Foust on the west, containing 275 acres, more or less, of which about 120 acres are cleared, having thereon a new log house, large frame barn and warehouse, and the Broad Top Railroad passes through it.
22. Also—A tract of land in Hopewell township, adjoining lands devised by James Entrekin, Esq., to Patty and Hetty Steel on the east, Raystown Branch of the Juniata River on the south, and land described in this levy as No. 17, on the west, containing 330 acres, more or less, about 35 of which are cleared, having thereon a two story brick dwelling 50 by 60 feet, a two story stone dwelling house, a stone barn, a frame stable and other buildings, known as defendant's mansion property, an Island in the said river being part of and included in said farm.
23. Also—A tract of land in Brady township, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Plowman, Thomas Fisher and Elliot Robly and others, containing 93 acres, more or less, and known as the Bridge Post property, having thereon a store house and warehouse, and a large two story frame house, weather-boarded, and known as the Bridge property.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entrekin.

☞ All sales advertised for *the first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week.
JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1859.

AGENTS WANTED!
TO SELL
CARY'S PATENT CAP
AND
BREAST LANTERN.
To those furnishing satisfactory references, a liberal salary and expenses will be paid. The article is needed by every farmer and mechanic in the country, and will meet with ready sale. For particulars address
J. C. CARY, Patentee,
Dec. 14, 1859. 81 Nassau Street, N. Y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of George Smith, deceased.*] The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Hiram Williamson, Administrator of the estate of George Smith, late of West township, dec'd, will attend to his duties at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday the 29th day of December inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same to the undersigned, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.
Dec. 7, 1859-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of Robert Moore, Esq., dec'd.*] The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of George H. Steiner, one of the Executors of Robert Moore, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, will attend to his duties at his office in the said borough, on Friday the 30th day of December inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same to the undersigned, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.
Dec. 7, 1859-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of Dr. David Diller.*] The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Hon. B. F. Patton and John T. Matthias, Administrators of Dr. David Diller, late of Warriorsmark, dec'd will attend to that duty at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday the 29th December, inst., at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against the said fund are required to present them, or be debarred from coming in upon the same.
THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.
Dec. 7, 1859-4t.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The unders

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.—
JOS. MIDDLETON & CO.
Nos. 156 and 158 North Fourth Street, (above Arch street,)
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ BRANDIES, WINES and GINS imported direct and warranted *pure*, and sold to Druggists and Hotel Keepers at lowest wholesale prices.

☞ The assortment consists of Otard, Pinet and Rochelle Brandies; Old Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon and Champagne Wines; also, a large stock of Monongahela Whiskey, Holland Gin, Irish and Scotch Whiskey.

October 19, 1859–3m.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.

ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL, IS THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, for the *Cure* of *Coughs and Colds*, Croup Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predisposed to Consumption. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma*. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the *cure* of *Bronchial affections*.

☞ PRICE 50 cts. per BOTTLE.

Prepared only by
A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—For sale by J. Read and S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, R. McBurney & Elias Musser, McAlevy's Fort, John D. Rothrick, Marklesburg, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., Phila., and Storekeepers and Druggists generally.

October 19, 1859–6m.

HARDWARE
FOR THE MILLION!!!

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE,

AT CITY PRICES, BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance,

1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, &c.

The best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Figured French Merinos, English Merinos, Fancy and Plain, All Wool De Lains, Plaids, Mousline De Lains, Alpacas, Lavella Cloths, De Barge, Coburgs, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Cotton and All Wool Flannels, Sack Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, Linseys, Brown and Blue Drills, Blankets, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Wool Hoisery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, Barred and Plain Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Ladies' Vests, &c.

Also, Woolen Shawls, Waterloo and Bay State, Single and Double Brocha.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt, &c.

Also, a large lot of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1859.

TREES!! TREES!!!—

The Subscriber having more trees than he wishes to set out, will dispose of two or three hundred of the following kinds:—

DWARF PEARS.

Duchesse,	Lawrence,
Beurre Diel,	Bartlet,
Van Mons,	Moore's Pound,
Angora,	Chaptal,
Lwans Orange,	Louise Bon,
Vicar of Winkfield,	Stevens' Genesee,
Cattilac,	Madeleine,

Verte Longue and others.

CHERRIES—BOTH STANDARD AND DWARF.

Kirtland's varieties, such as

Kirtland's Mary,	Osceola,
Kirtland's Mammoth,	Powhatten,
Black Hawk,	Governor Wood,
Pontiac,	Cleveland Bigarreu and others.
Red Jacket,	
Joe-o-sot,	

These trees are of large growth, with fruit buds developed, will bear first year.

Prices of Pear and Cherry, 50 to 75 cents, according to size and appearance. Nearly all budded from own bearing trees, and may be depended on as true to name.

The fall of the year is the best time for planting, if done carefully—time, from the 15th of October to the 15th of November, or later if soft weather.

Orders left at Read's Drug Store will be attended to.

GEO. A. STEEL.

Huntingdon, October 12, 1859.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

DON'T FAIL to see "SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be disappointed.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie's stock of Dress Goods embraces the choicest styles, and greatest variety to be found in market.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS. The best in the country, and cheaper than ever,
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SHEET ZINC AND OIL CLOTH, for putting under stoves, &c., for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

TAKE NOTICE.—

All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by note or book account, will save cost by calling forthwith and settling up, as I am determined to have all my old accounts closed.

JAMES BRICKER.

Huntingdon, Oct, 19. 1859.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1859. 1859.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.—

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Sept. 21, 1859.

GOOD NEWS!

WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!

After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day.

"IT IS EVEN SO!"

Come and be convinced that we are ahead of every machine in use. *Half the time, half the hard labor, and half in wear and tear, is saved.* Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, to make and sell J. T. MUDGE'S

EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.

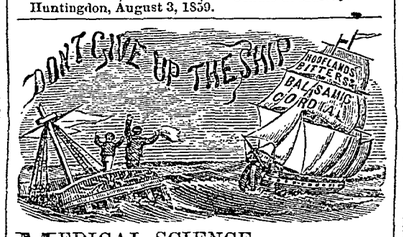
We desire the public to call and examine this truly LABOR-SAVING MACHINE. It can be seen at our shop on Washington street.

BALL & PEIGHTAL.

We, the undersigned, having thoroughly tested the above machine, take pleasure in recommending the same to the public, assured that they will find it all that is above claimed:

Peter Swoope,	Mrs. Lydia R. Orbison,
Dr. J. H. Dorsey,	" Annie E. Scott,
J. S. Morris,	" Elizabeth Williamson,
Christian Long,	" E. B. Saxton,
Chas. H. Miller,	Wm. Brewster,
John M. Cunningham,	Mrs. M. C. Given,
John S. Miller,	" Mary B. Simpson,
D. H. Foster,	" Mary C. Marks,
Mrs. C. J. Cunningham,	" Lizzie L. Dorris,
" Julia M. Miles,	" Ann E. Campbell,
" C. A. Lewis,	" Jennie C. Murray.

Huntingdon, August 3, 1859.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you*? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859–1y.

BUFFALO ROBES,

BY THE BALE OR ROBE, AT GEORGE F. WOMRATH'S, Nos. 415 and 417 Arch streets, PHILAD'A. Also, a large assortment of LADIES' FANCY FURS, of own manufacture.

N. B.—The highest price paid for all kinds of *SHIPPING FURS.* [Sept. 28, '59–3m.]

GROCERY STORE.—

The undersigned having opened out opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad depot, in Huntingdon, is determined to sell all articles usually kept in Grocery Stores, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing else where.

FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DON'T FAIL to see "SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE!!

J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.

His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

And everything to be found in the most extensive stores

His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1859.

NEW MARBLE YARD

IN HUNTINGDON,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

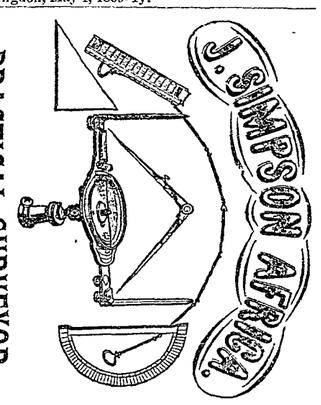
JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY, will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

J. BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE

IS THE PLACE FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
IS THE PLACE FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
IS THE PLACE FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!

ALL KINDS, *warranted good*, for sale at
BROWN'S Hardware Store,
April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ST. VINCENT AND VISITATION MANUALS, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

J. RRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the worth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any size or pattern not upon our shelves, will be furnished to order at City prices. Call at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from $50 *to* $125. *Extra Charge of* $5 *for Hemmers.*

495 Broadway,.....New York.
730 Chestnut street,.....Philadelphia.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Altisonia, Tenn.*

"It used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*

"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francios Seltz, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

February 16, 1859.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANAUL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of
D. P. GWIN.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

T. P. LOVE,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. R. ALLISON MILLER Dentist,
Office in Brick Row opposite the Court House Huntingdon, Pa.

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. W. DUTCHER,
Watchmaker and repairer, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist,
SHADE GAP, Huntingdon county, Pa.
November 11, 1857.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 5, 1856.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

HARDWARE!
A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at
BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

GROCERIES
Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!
A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING!
A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES,
Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by
FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

INKS.
A superior article of writing Inks for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN!
Call at LEWIS' NEW BOOK STORE, where you will find a choice selection of new and interesting books for children.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

OSGOOD'S Series of School Books, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY!
A large assortment of the most popular and interesting books of the day, just received and for sale at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.
Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.
Violin and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c